

## RUSSIA HEARD FROM

## Belligerent Attitude Toward Japan.

## DESPITE HER LOVE OF PEACE

She Will Object, So the Press Says, to Japan Acquiring Chinese Territory or Retaining Korea—A Time for Japan to Pause and Consider.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 6.—The Grashdanin says that if Japan should insist on any partition of China or on acquiring Korea, she would assuredly have to reckon with Russia as an armed antagonist.

The Moscow Gazette says: "It is impossible to permit the smallest seizure of Chinese soil by Japan. Korea must be evacuated and further encroachments prevented. If Japan has anything of that nature in view, it is time for her to pause and consider, as in such a case the neutrality of Russia cannot be counted upon despite her love of peace."

WHAT THE STANDARD WILL PRINT.

LONDON, March 6.—The Standard will to-morrow print the following dispatch from its Berlin correspondent: "Men here who know the situation in Eastern Asia in regard to the negotiations between Japan and China, believe more strongly than ever that China wishes to gain time to come to an understanding with Russia. It is stated that Russia is not disposed to consider favorably the large concessions proposed by a special envoy with a view of obtaining possibly greater favors later on."

## A NEW FOE TO FIGHT.

LONDON, March 6.—A Shanghai dispatch says ex-Minister Foster, counsel for the Chinese commission, will leave for Tien Tsin to-morrow. A Tsin dispatch says Li Hung Chang will leave to-morrow with peace commissioners en route to Japan.

## TOLD WHAT JAPAN WILL REQUIRE.

LONDON, March 6.—Mr. Kato, the Japanese minister here, has had a long interview with Lord Kimberley, the secretary for foreign affairs, during which he communicated Japan's requirements with reference to China's peace envoys.

## A PETITION TO SATOLLI.

Friends of the Murdered Cronin Ask an Investigation.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The Croninites are making a strong attempt to drag Monsignor Satolli, and through him the Catholic Church, into the great quarrel which disrupted the Clan-na-Gael throughout the nation and the Irish people of this city. The followers of the murdered doctor are arguing that the difficulties which hang around the death of Cronin and the circumstances that preceded that tragic event have reached too large proportions in Chicago for the Church to keep clear of the controversy any longer. They charge a number of priests in this city with prostituting their sacred office to help the murders of Cronin to escape justice, and even to reap rewards for their crime. The Croninites have prepared and sent to Monsignor Satolli a petition, urging the pope to appoint a commission to investigate in person these charges, which are far too serious to be probed only by hearsay evidence. Thousands of copies of this petition have been printed in the form of a circular, and are being distributed among Catholics, who are believed to side with the Croninites or to be in favor of a just and fair settlement of the whole trouble by the Church itself.

## TWO CAPTURED.

They Were Driving a Band of Horses Into Oregon.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., March 6.—Sheriff Ellingsworth and Constable Gibbs overtook and arrested Charles Orr and an accomplice, said to be a butcher, who had stolen and were driving a band of horses from Eureka Flat into Oregon. The stealing had been going on for a long time, but the thieves could not be apprehended. Orr and companion came into town to-day, leaving the band near the city, and when returning to resume the drive were met by Gibbs, who notified Ellingsworth, and the two started and overtook the men about three miles below the city. Ellingsworth covered the men with a gun, and his command to throw up their hands was obeyed. The officers brought both men to the city and locked them in the county jail. Orr is a brother-in-law of the Powell brothers, who operated in the horse business on Eureka Flat for years, but at the request of officers yesterday.

## THE REBELS AT MUSCAT.

They Occupy the Town and the Sultan's Troops the Fort.

LONDON, March 6.—The Kilwa's passengers from Murchies state that the rebels at Muscat number 350. They are armed with Martini rifles, and are excellent marksmen and still hold the town. The sultan's troops, 2,500 strong, occupy the forts. The latter are armed with weapons of ancient pattern. Several corpses were lying in the streets of the town, and if anybody tried to move them he was fired upon. The rebels treat the citizens well. Some British residents occupy a large compound behind the residency. Others are on board vessels or have fled inland. The house of an English missionary who had gone to the residency was looted. The surgeon of the residency, while in a boat flying the British flag, was fired at. The warships Sphinx and Bramble had arrived.

## After Bill Doolan's Gang.

PARLEY, O. T., March 6.—News has been received here that Deputy Marshal Will Nix with fifteen or twenty deputies had surrounded the cave in which the Bill Doolan gang was located, and were endeavoring to blow the gang out from the cave. A posse went out from here to the marshal's assistance. Ramones are afraid of fights between the outlaws and marshals.

## THE WHISKY TRUST.

Plan of Reorganization to Be Made Public This Week.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The conference of the attorneys of the whisky trust ended to-day and Messrs. Bijor and Cadwalader left this afternoon for New York. The matters requiring the attention of the lawyers have been satisfactorily settled. The draft of a plan of reorganization, which the New York counsel brought with them, was accepted, with a few amendments suggested by the Chicago attorney, Levi Mayer. The plan of reorganization will be submitted to the entire committee next Wednesday in New York for its approval. The local members of the conference refused to give any intimation as to the plan of reorganization, but say that it will be made public Thursday or Friday of this week. Mr. Harrison, one of the accountants, who has been making an examination of the trust's books, is still at work here, and Mr. O'Brien, the other expert, has returned to Peoria. Attorney Mayer, when asked what had been the result of the experts' examination, said:

"I cannot discuss the disclosures made by the examination of the company's books, as to give details would be quite improper at this time. I have no objection to saying that there is at hand the most substantial evidence which places the old managers in an unenviable position. The profligate recklessness, not to say dishonesty, with which certain deals were made are astounding. Contracts, in which some of the officers were financially interested and which needlessly cost the company a vast sum of money, were made with the facility with which a child blows bubbles from soap. The old managers have been a mosaic of rottenness, whose exposure both justice and the rights of the defrauded stockholders demand."

## A NEW FOE TO FIGHT.

Check-Raising Swindlers Said to Have a New Eraser.

OMAHA, March 6.—Startling developments were made in the Union Pacific check-raising swindle today, which are calculated to alarm all corporations paying in checks. The discovery was made that the gang who operated on the Union Pacific have made a mode of erasing ink with an acid, which defies the best detectives, and which is guaranteed not to show the slightest presence of acid or other foreign substances. The amount secured by the gang is not known, but it is not as large as at first supposed. The amount is not regarded as of much importance, however, as compared with the new process which is puzzling the company's chemists and detectives. The paper on which the checks are made is of a special quality until now as being absolutely proof against manipulation, but the operations of the expert swindlers shatter the claims of the inventors of the paper that their invention is acid-proof. The checks raised failed to show a single erasure mark, and the amount of the check in figures in the corner, as well as the written amount in the body of the check, was wiped out as completely as if it had been used in removing dust from a table-top. What is to be done is the question which is perplexing the minds of the officials of the Union Pacific headquarters to-day.

## Fitzsimmons and His Manager.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 6.—Martin Lehman, acting as counsel for Charles Glori, to-day secured an injunction against Bob Fitzsimmons and the appointment of a receiver for the Fitzsimmons show. The company is booked at Kerner's theatre this week. George W. Bife, treasurer of the theatre, was made receiver with instructions to continue the performances, but not to pay Glori or Fitzsimmons anything. The show belongs jointly to Glori and Fitzsimmons and that the latter has ousted the plaintiff from the co-partnership. This evening Fitzsimmons stated that he would disband his company next Saturday night, and in that way get rid of his opponent. Fitzsimmons was asked if Glori's withdrawal would affect his match with Corbett. He said:

"Not in any way. It is my money that is up with the exception of \$750. On account of all my troubles I have been compelled to ask Corbett to grant me a postponement of time and he has done so. My money will be forthcoming, and Glori will have nothing to do with it."

## Will Revolutionize Iron-Making.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 6.—The invention by George Harley, a foundryman of a process for making malleable iron of excellent quality direct from moulds, has been proved a success at tests made here. Harley claims that his invention will revolutionize iron-making, and this prediction is borne out by the opinion of experts. The discovery is said to surpass in importance that made by Bessemer. A company has been incorporated with \$1,000,000 capital. By Harley's process iron is made from an endless furnace with a peculiar method of controlling the atmosphere of air by which a thoroughly molten condition of iron is obtained. It is said that the Bethlehem, Pa., iron men have expressed a willingness to pay \$10,000,000 for the invention on proof that it is what it is claimed to be.

## Attempt to Tax Indians.

GUTHRIE, O. T., March 6.—The attempt of the authorities of Payne to levy a tax on the Indians who occupy allotments within the county has aroused a troublesome opposition. The red men agreed not to permit any valuation of their belongings to be made last Saturday. This agreement was broken by an Indian, John Amble, and he also gave the assessors information. The other Indians have sworn to kill him by the forms of torture usually applied to traitors among the Indians, and Amble is now under the protection of the whites. This is the first attempt to tax Indians.

## May Bring News From the Arctic.

LONDON, March 6.—A letter dated at Kjollefjord, February 24, has reached Hammerfest, Norway, which says that a telegraph inspector at a mountain station between Leby and Lanafjord saw a balloon moving in a southward direction. It is believed this may possibly be carrying dispatches from Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer.

## THE WORK REVIEWED

## That Attempted Rather Than That Accomplished.

## LAST OF FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS

The Most Notable Feature of the Session Was the Inability of the Two Houses to Agree Upon Important Questions Which Should Have Been Decided.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—A review of the work of the last session of the fifty-third congress must necessarily deal more with what was attempted to be done than that which was accomplished, since most of the important business considered has been relegated to the first class. The session has been particularly marked by the inability of the senate and house to agree upon any of the most important problems presented by them. Congress met December 4 last with one imperative and perennial task, to frame and enact the various appropriation bills. Next in importance was the financial question, for which no definite plan of settlement beyond many free-silver bills and various individual schemes was then in view. Several important bills came over as a heritage from the preceding session. Foremost among these in the house were:

The Nicaragua canal bill, the railroad pooling bill, and the bill for the settlement of the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads known as the Reilly bill.

The Nicaragua canal project has not been able to secure a hearing in the house. Largely through the enthusiastic efforts of Morgan of Alabama the senate bill was pushed to a vote in that body after protracted debate. The senate to the house, where the conference committee substituted its own bill, which had been on the calendar throughout the session and which differed in several points from the Morgan bill. The pooling bill was passed by the house early in the session, but the senate refused to consider it by a negative vote of 42 to 24 on the question of consideration. Strong opposition to the Reilly bill was developed in the house, and after a very sharp debate it was recommitted to the committee without instructions.

Several important bills were placed on the calendar of the senate at the beginning of the term, handed down from the long session, when they had been passed by the house. Prominent among these was a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, which was debated intermittently, but finally dropped. Another unsuccessful measure was the anti-opium bill. There were also on the senate calendar the four bills the house had sent over to be placed on the free list, sugar, coal, iron and barbed wire, but the attempt to secure consideration of the free sugar bill was negated by a small majority, and the opposition to the three others was so apparent that they have been allowed to pass into oblivion.

The most interesting chapter of the history of the session is made by the attempt at financial legislation in both houses. These are too well known to require recapitulation. No financial legislation has yet resulted from the host of bills introduced during the session, with more or less weight of authority behind them.

The principal class of legislation accomplished by the short session was that making appropriation for the support of the government. Not a little general legislation was incorporated into the appropriation bills. The bills in the order in which they passed the house were:

For the military academy (West Point), army, pension, fortifications, diplomatic and consular, District of Columbia, postal, agricultural, Indian, sundry, civil, legislative, executive and judicial, navy and general deficiency.

When the last week of congress began the house had passed all except the general deficiency, and the senate had the last four yet to consider. The pension bill as enacted contained provisions that pensioners shall not be paid if non-residents who are not citizens of the United States, except for actual disabilities incurred in the service, directing examining surgeons to state the ratings to which they say the applicants are entitled, and fixing the lowest rate of pension at \$5 a month. The diplomatic and consular bill increased the salaries of several foreign representatives, and the senate placed in it an amendment authorizing the president to contract for laying a cable between the Hawaiian islands and the United States and to use \$500,000 in the work on an amendment which the house refused to accept. The agricultural bill empowered the secretary of agriculture to enforce rules for the inspection of live cattle whose meat is intended for shipment abroad in any form, and regulations to prevent the shipment of condemned carcasses abroad or from one state to another, and fixed heavy penalties for violation of such regulations. Considerable legislation was included in the sundry civil bill, and much more money was appropriated by proposed amendments. The completion of several public buildings was provided for in the bill as it passed the house, and sums were added in the senate for new buildings. Another senate amendment provided for the purchase for \$150,000 of the site of the Baine station. Provision was also included for the transfer of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to the department of justice, to be known as the United States penitentiary and maintained for keeping United States prisoners who have heretofore been held in state prisons under contract. The naval bill was notable because of the "new navy" provision for two battleships and six torpedo boats and the increase of the enlisted force by the addition of 1,000 men. The general deficiency bill as reported to the house amounted to \$6,150,559. An amendment requested by the secretary of state, to pay Great Britain \$425,000 damages for seizures of sealers in Behring sea, was voted down by the house.

## The Total Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The total appropriations of this congress shows that the aggregate is dangerously near the \$500,000,000 mark. The grand total of appropriations, subject to some few changes, is found to be \$497,994,904.

## The Court Has No Jurisdiction.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—The case of Fred G. Hall, the variety actor charged with grand larceny by Charles Beckman, a recent arrival from Victoria, B. C., has been dismissed on motion of the prosecuting attorney on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction.

## A Most Complete Tiredness.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Percy G. Chamberlain, a retired captain of the British army, shot and killed himself in his home yesterday. He left a letter addressed "To the coroner or to whomever it concerns," in which he said he had no other motive for the act than "a most complete tiredness." He had lived too long, and was very tired. He was unmarried.

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## HAWAII'S EX-QUEEN.

It is a Question Whether She Will Be Pardoned or Punished.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Special correspondence from Hawaii says that the president is reported to be wavering between granting the ex-queen her full pardon or letting the sentence stand. It is common talk that Mrs. Dole is interceding for the ex-queen. Indeed, the feeling against the ex-royal lady has decreased so that it is the general hope in the city that she will be pardoned, not because she is not guilty, but on account of her age, ill health, previous misfortunes, and further because she is the only woman mixed up in the affair. Charles B. Wilson, the authorized agent of the ex-queen, says he knows of his own knowledge that not only Honolulu ladies, but men also are making a strong fight for the ex-queen's pardon. Personally he has no doubt that the pardon will be granted. He also says and authorizes the statement that he has advised her not to ask for pardon under any circumstances, but to rely on her letter of abdication solely. The ex-queen has it in her power to do some good among the natives, but it is feared that her natural disposition will prevent her from fully accepting the situation. She may, however, do so, and if she does she will not suffer any hardship at the hands of the government. Her confinement will be at present in the former building, which was her former palace. She will occupy one of the large and airy rooms formerly used by her and over-looking the fine park surrounding the building.

## MISSIONARIES IN DANGER.

Those of the American Board Suspected of Insurgent Designs.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 5.—The situation of the missionaries of the American board residing at Amarah is critical. Two of them are British subjects. The governor-general of the province of Aleppo declares that he suspects them of insurgent designs, and has ordered their letters opened and sent to Aleppo, where they will be examined before delivery. Boxes of food and clothing addressed to the missionaries have been seized by the police of Amarah, despite their already being inspected at Alexandria upon entering the country. The chief of police in Amarah consequently has seized several of these boxes. He also imprisoned the missionaries conveying them. His public declaration that the missionaries were importing arms and had a large quantity stored, ready for use against the Mohammedans. The bigotry of the ignorant people, already aroused against the missionaries, is now directed against the missionaries. Disaster is possible at any moment unless the agitation be checked.

## NEBRASKA'S FARMERS.

Five States Will Contribute Seeds for the Drouth-Sufferers.

OMAHA, March 5.—The members of the state relief commission, who went to Chicago and St. Louis to secure seed grain for Nebraska's destitute farmers, returned to-day. The boards of trade in Missouri and Illinois donate a car of seed. Iowa, Minnesota and Indiana also desire to contribute. It is estimated by Secretary Tasson that the five states will contribute not less than 500 cars of seed grain. The commission has made a careful estimate, and it is stated that to plant the land under cultivation in the forty-three drouth-stricken counties would require in the aggregate 5,000,000 bushels. The planting of these lands means, in the event of a crop, the sum of \$100,000,000 to the farmers.

## Telegraphers Organize.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A number of telegraph operators of this city met at Clarendon hall to-day and organized the American Telegraph Union. There were about 200 operators present. The meeting was called to order by Robert L. Deakers, who made an address advocating government control of the telegraph lines of the country. He was followed by others in the same strain, after which the meeting went into secret session. A committee was then selected from the companies represented at the meeting, viz: The Western Union, Postal Cable Company and the railroad and press wires. This committee after a conference recommended the election of a board of directors composed of nine members, to have the general charge of the organization until the national convention should be held. This was agreed to, and the following were elected:

R. L. Deakers, W. O. Eastlake, J. P. Egan, C. E. Thompson, T. J. Dunn, D. L. Russell, J. J. Whalen, T. J. Cusey and J. S. Newman.

## The Postoffice Department.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—When Postmaster-General Bissell retires from office he will have nearly cleared up the presidential-postmaster docket. At present there are about thirty offices to be filled before March 4 next. There are now before the senate for confirmation forty-one nominations, and about twenty are so endorsed that there will be no question as to senatorial approval. The principal offices to be filled are at Cincinnati and Cleveland. About 375 Republican postmasters will hold over until the next congress meets, unless vacancies are caused by deaths or resignations, for during the period extending from March 4, 1891, to the session of congress in the following December this number were appointed.

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## PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

## Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Events.

## BRIEF SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Budget of News For Easy Digestion From Different Parts of the States of Washington, Oregon and Idaho—Items of Interest to Pacific Coast People.

Grant's Pass, Or., has 405 boys and 355 girls of school age.

The farmers about Silver Lake, Or., are desirous of establishing a creamery.

The school census in Corvallis, Or., shows 352 females and 310 males; total 668.

An effort is being made to start up the Ocoza, Wash., mill plant that has been idle for a year.

The city council of Seattle has donated \$200 to the Salvation army to be used in its labor relief work.

It is proposed to hold an encampment of G. A. R. veterans of Eastern Oregon at Elgin, July 23 and 24.

There are 12,000 sacks of grain in the Monland district of Sherman county, Or., yet in the farmers' hands.

Four regulars and eight specials are to be dropped from the Spokane police force in the interest of economy.

As soon as the weather is suitable the prisoners in Spokane county, Wash., jail will be set to work on the roads.

The woolen mills at Bend, Or., are running overtime with orders enough to keep at it all summer. A shortage of wool is threatened.

Many owners of hopyards are putting up the wire system this spring. It costs but little more than poles and lasts for a number of years.

A public work warehouse and market will be established at Baker City, Or. It will be 60x100 feet, of corrugated iron, on stone foundation.

It is said there is to be a boom in the Althouse mining district this year, and that 150 stamps will be at work in the vicinity of Brown town.

The Heppner, Or., board of trade has appointed a committee to see what can be done to open a road between that city and Paria creek.

A subscription is being taken among the sportsmen of Walla Walla, Wash., for the importation of 400 pairs of bobwhite quail to stock that section.

A Tacoma, Wash., firm is making large shipments of eggs to Montana. This is the result of the fact that the birds are cutting off the supply from that direction.

The business men and farmers of La Center, Amboy, Chelatchie and Yacolt, Wash., are talking of jointly building a good road in that region eighteen miles long.

There is a project on foot to open up a trail and postal route between Grant's Pass and Gold Beach, Or., by way of the junction of Rogue and Illinois rivers, Illabae, Reuben and Leland.

The Salem, Or., postmaster has been directed by the postal department to discharge one carrier from his force. A remonstrance petition is being signed to be forwarded to the postmaster-general.

The telephone system from Spokane to Coeur d'Alene is to be extended to Helena and other Montana points, twenty-five miles of wire being put under ground in crossing the Coeur d'Alene.

Captain Malthy has sent the Whatcom, Wash., board of trade some samples of Wilson hybrid tobacco raised on his farm at Lynden. This year he and G. L. Ramsell will raise about ten acres of the Havana variety.

H. B. Williams, Frank Cook et al., have filed articles of incorporation for the American Patriotic Memorial Association of Whatcom, Wash. The object of the association is to furnish gratuitous instruction to the children of soldiers and sailors who served in the war.

The Tacoma, Wash., committee in charge of the army-post matter has decided to report in favor of a half-dozen sites as follows: East side of American Lake, west side of American Lake, Spanaway Lake, Stellacum site, near Albert Wythe's place, Edison site, near Edison, and Point Defiance.

Olympia people are determined to resist to the utmost the action of Tacoma's newspapers and chamber of commerce in regard to the continuance of work on the canal, and business men are correspondingly grateful for Seattle's friendliness on what is to Olympia the all-important question.

A compromise has been effected in the affairs of the Aberdeen, Wash., bank, and joint receivers have been appointed by the superior court. In consequence the appeal has been withdrawn, and the receivers are now hard at work endeavoring to straighten out the tangle. The receivers are: J. P. Carson, of Montevideo, and Eugene France, of Aberdeen. Both are well-known business men, and the creditors rest satisfied that their interests will be protected in every way possible.

Senator Campbell's bill, which is practically for the relief of the city of Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma provides for the amendment of section 10, article 11 of the constitution of the state of Washington, relating to county, city and township organization so as to read as follows: "Corporations for municipal purposes shall not be created by special laws; but the legislature by general laws shall provide for incorporation, organization and classification, in proportion to population of cities and towns, which laws may be altered, amended or repealed; and cities and towns heretofore or hereafter organized, and all charters thereof framed or adopted by authority of this constitution, shall be subject to and controlled by general laws."

Senator Ide's bill for the relief of the big charter hidden cities of Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma provides for the amendment of section 10, article 11 of the constitution of the state of Washington, relating to county, city and township organization so as to read as follows: "Corporations for municipal purposes shall not be created by special laws; but the legislature by general laws shall provide for incorporation, organization and classification, in proportion to population of cities and towns, which laws may be altered, amended or repealed; and cities and towns heretofore or hereafter organized, and all charters thereof framed or adopted by authority of this constitution, shall be subject to and controlled by general laws."

Stock Closer Than a Brother.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., March 4.—An eccentric old lady died not long ago at Reigsville, N. J., a short distance above this city. She was known to have been the possessor of government bonds to a large amount when living, and that, having no faith in banks, she had secreted them somewhere about her house or premises. A diligent search after her death failed to reveal the place of their concealment, and their hiding place was not discovered until the old lady was being prepared for burial, when a porous plaster was noticed on her body, and upon its removal the bonds were found secreted beneath it.

San Francisco, March 4.—L. R. Stockwell, the well-known comedian, ran into a whole lot of trouble when he came to San Francisco with Hoyt's "Amateur Troupe" company. Less than a year ago Stockwell failed here as a theatrical manager. After that his wife, known to the theatrical world as Ethel Brandon, secured a divorce from him, alleging desertion. Stockwell in the meantime went East to make a living. Since his return his ex-wife's lawyers are said to have been annoying him over money matters, and still more trouble came down upon him to-day, when several of his old creditors attached for debt his salary due from the Hoyt company.

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## BATTLESHIP OREGON.

Suggestions for a Grand Naval Display at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—Now that the Olympia has secured her quota of men the battleship Oregon is receiving her fair share of attention. The workmen of the Union iron works are putting the finishing touches on her, and she is nearly ready to be turned over to the government. One of the afternoon papers here says:

"She being the first vessel of her line ever constructed on the Pacific Coast, naval officers are particularly anxious to make the transfer of the vessel an occasion for a naval demonstration in the bay of San Francisco. There are enough ships at Mare Island to make up quite a squadron. The two revenue cutters, Corwin and Itasca, could be pressed into service, besides the coast survey boats now in Oakland creek and those not